



KNOWLEDGE . . . LIBERTY . . . UTILITY . . . REPRESENTATION . . . RESPONSIBILITY.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1835.

NO. 46.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT;

With the advice and consent of the Senate.

WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD, Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Key West, in the Territory of Florida, from the 4th instant, when his former commission expired.

JAMES W. RIPLEY, Collector of the Customs for the District of Passamaquoddy, in the State of Maine, from the 17th instant, when his present commission will expire.

DANIEL LANE, Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Belfast, in the State of Maine, from the 4th instant, when his former commission expired.

WILLIAM LITTLEFIELD, Collector of the Customs, for the District of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, from the 2d instant.

BENJAMIN POMEROY, Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Stonington, in the State of Connecticut, from the 4th ult., when his former commission expired.

WILLIAM G. HAMMOND, Surveyor for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, from the 16th ult., when his former commission expired.

THOMAS W. NEWMAN, Register of the Land Office for the district of land subject to sale at Washington, in the State of Mississippi, from the 2d instant; vice **B. J. C. WALES**, who declined a re-appointment.

OBADIAH RICH, to be Consul for Minorca, and all the Balearic Islands, in the place of **George T. Ladico**, removed.

WILLIAM W. ANDREWS, to be Consul for the Island of Malta, in the place of **Paul Eynaud**, removed.

GEORGIA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

Mr. Ash, on leave granted, introduced instant, a bill to repeal the 26th section of the 10th division of the Penal Code.

The House took up the special order of the day, which was the resolutions approbatory of the course pursued by the President, relative to the United States Bank, and the same being read, to wit:—

Whereas, one of the first principles on which our government, State and Federal, is founded, is the right of the constituent to instruct his representative, the correlative duty of the latter to obey the will of the former, when distinctly expressed to him, or to resign the trust delegated to him, if he cannot conscientiously represent such will:

And whereas, our Senators in Congress, elected by the Legislature and responsible to the People through this body, cannot on principles of reason, good sense, or honesty, disregard the expression of the will of the people made through the Legislature, on subjects to which public and general attention has been called, and it is therefore only proper and right that this General Assembly express to our Senators the will of the People, and instruct them to use their best efforts in their proper sphere to advance such will:

And whereas, also, the expression of this body, immediately connected as it is with the People, may serve as a guide to the members of the House of Representatives in Congress, in their action on several subjects of great general interest to which the People are sensitively alive:

And whereas, it is unwise and inexpedient, to place in the hands of a few wealthy individuals, who are irresponsible to the People, an immense monied power, such as the Bank of the United States, enabling it to control the commerce of the country, to fix no price of labor and value of products at its measure, at its will to spread distress and ruin through the whole country, and in a season of public calamity or war, to control the government.

The course pursued by the Bank in its endeavors to compel a recharter, and in the attitude which it has assumed towards the government of the United States, is sufficient to demonstrate that

it is an institution fraught with danger to our liberties. That in placing its funds at the disposal of its President, for the purpose of securing its recharter; in spending immense sums avowedly to disseminate information, but in fact to influence elections; in its extravagant loans to editors of newspapers, whereby strange changes have been wrought; in transacting its business in such a manner through the medium of committees, as to exclude the government directors from a knowledge of what was actually done, and thereby to defeat the object of their appointment; in using its immense means to produce commercial embarrassment, and through the fear of wide-spread ruin to extort a re-charter; in its refusal to deliver up to the government the pension funds and books relating thereto; in its refusal to pay the dividends on the government stock, on the ground of a claim for damages, on a bill of exchange drawn on the French Government, which claim had no foundation on any principle of law or justice, and making itself the judge in its own cause; in substituting an illegal kind of branch drafts in lieu of its notes, and exporting the specie of the country, and thereby preventing a metallic currency in the United States; in refusing to a committee of the House of Representatives that examination of its books and papers which the many imputations of corrupt management made necessary and proper—has violated its charter in several of their particulars, and in all has shown clearly, that it cannot with safety, independent of other considerations, be suffered to continue its existence.

For these reasons, among others, the people of Georgia, through this Legislature, resolve,

1st. *By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met*, That the Bank of the United States ought not to be re-chartered on any terms, and that our Senators in Congress be, and they are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested, to vote against the re-charter of said Bank, in any form or shape in which it may be presented.

2d. That the bold, patriotic, and constitutional course pursued by the President of the United States, to arrest the powerful efforts made by that Bank, to compel a re-charter, which must, if successful, have resulted in the destruction of the liberties and happiness of the American people, deserves and has the unqualified approbation of the people of Georgia, who pledge to him their support, while he steadily moves onward in his course to arrest, and finally to destroy this mammoth of aristocracy.

And whereas, the power of Congress, under the Constitution, to charter a Bank, is denied by a large portion of the people of this State, and is acknowledged by another portion, who assert the power to be of too disputable a character to admit its exercise without an amendment of the Constitution, expressly granting it, and the opinion of this General Assembly being that Congress should exercise no power not expressly granted or necessarily flowing from one so granted, and that the right to charter a Bank is not one of this character.

3d. *Be it further Resolved*, That our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use all proper means to prevent the charter of any Bank of the United States, at least until an amendment of the Constitution, on this particular subject, shall have been submitted to the States, and by them ratified.

And whereas, the Constitution has clearly defined the duties of the two Houses of Congress, and has made the one the accuser in cases of impeachment, and the other the court for the trial of impeachments: The General Assembly expressing the feelings of the People of Georgia, views the course of the Senate of the United States, in the adoption of the resolution of the 28th of March last, by that body, and its subsequent refusal to enter on its journals the Protest of the President, thereto, as unprecedented, unjust to the President, and unbecoming the dignity of that body; and adopting the language used by the Legislature of New Hampshire on this subject:

4th. *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met*, That the late

Protest of the President of the United States, against the extraordinary and unprecedented resolution of the Senate of the United States, pronouncing him guilty of a most flagrant offence, without either hearing or trial was a measure justified by his personal rights to vindicate his own character from unmerited reproach, and by his imperative duty to defend the executive branch of the government, while in his charge, from all intemperate assaults and unconstitutional encroachments, and that the Senate, in passing such a resolution, violated the first principles of ordinary justice, and those who voted for the adoption of that resolution, deliberately unfitted themselves for the proper discharge of those judicial duties which, by the Constitution, (if the charges in it were true) they were bound to believe the House of Representatives would soon invoke them to perform.

5th. *Be it further resolved*, That our Senators be instructed to vote that the resolution adopted in the Senate on the 28th of March last, declaring, "That the President in the late Executive proceedings, in relation to the Public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and Laws, but in derogation of both," be expunged from the Journals of Senate.

And whereas, the People of this State have sensibly felt and fully appreciated the efforts of the present Executive of the United States to do justice to them in their relations to their Indian population, and in the protection of our territorial rights, according to the compact of 1802:

6th. *Be it further Resolved*, That this General Assembly esteems the efforts of the President of the United States to relieve us of our Indian population, as founded in feelings of enlarged philanthropy towards the Indians, and of a sense of the justice due to the State of Georgia, and a determination to do her that justice.

7th. *Be it further Resolved*, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Various amendments were proposed and lost—the question was then taken on agreeing to the original Report and Resolutions, and determined in the affirmative, by a vote of—yeas 106, nays 47.

NISI PRIUS.—The Supreme Court for the Eastern District, have countermanded the Order for *Nisi Prius*, made on the 30th December last, and now Order, that the Trials by Special Jury, shall commence on the 15th February, 1835, and continue three weeks; and that the Trials by General Jury, shall commence on the 9th day of March next, and continue one week.

Gentlemen of the Bar having cases in the Supreme Court, and desirous of placing them on the issue list, will do so by the 16th inst, at which time the list will be completed, and the Jury list issue.

A COLUMBIAN PRESS.

The Editor having no occasion for more than one press, proposes to sell an Iron Cast Press of Oliver's construction, and will sell it for cost with new typens and rolling apparatus complete—not included in the first cost. The Press is excellent.

MEMORANDUMS.

PHILADELPHIA,
ELIZABETH ST.—NEAR SOUTH SIXTH. }

This paper is published in the quarto form—

Because it is more commodious for perusal than the folio:

Because it is better adapted for preservation, and reference; and

Because it can be more easily enlarged without affecting its convenience, by the mere lengthening of the columns, or by the addition of a quarter or half sheet, or more, if eligible.

The publication in detached numbers, is incident to the progress of the subscription; which, though it proceeds slow, goes on certain.

NUMBERS will continue to be issued, at convenient times, till the subscription shall be adequate to the expenditure, when the paper will issue daily, without any farther notice; and the detached numbers will be considered each as a day, in the year's charge.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Eight Dollars per annum; \$5, to be paid in advance. The paper to be issued daily, when the subscription covers the expense.



PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM DUANE.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 10, 1835.

POLICY—IS PUBLIC GOOD.

Infractions of ordinary prudence and of that comity which upright men should hold with their fellow citizens, is always ungracious in private and most pernicious in public life. Delegates have, for several years, been appointed, at election periods, with a view to concentrate opinion upon the character of public measures, and the fitness of men for public trusts; and the principle, however liable to abuse, is in harmony with the forms of our Constitution, the *greatest good of the greatest number*, and the common good of all, determined by suffrage and responsibility to the constituents.

In such municipal proceedings every man has an opportunity of seeing, hearing, or being heard, and the choice of delegates for the selection of candidates, especially can have no better mode of initiation, than in such a delegation, if fairly and openly chosen without intrigue.

When such a delegation has been made in unexceptionable form, it has never been the practice to interfere with the trusts so delegated, unless by the *Federal party*, with whom it is always in character to oppose any measure of discretion, so as to divide the *Democracy*.

A selection of Delegates has been made, and a Convention is to assemble for the express purpose of performing this trust of selection and nomination of candidates for public stations; when suddenly comes forth an *anonymous* writer, in the Democratic paper of most extensive circulation, forestalling the very objects for which the Convention has been proposed, and putting in a gentleman of indisputable worth, as candidate for Governor, under the awkward and shallow pretence of a *devotion to a shorter term*, but in disregard of all those moral and rational principles of policy and justice, which render homage to integrity and public service, and the gratitude that appears so gracious because it is too rare in republics.

This is certainly the most effective mode which the enemies of Democracy could devise, to draw upon it opprobrium; in no mode could they more effectually prostrate social rights and public probity, than in the mode thus pursued.

It is among the many absurdities which men under false zeal run into, that they will shut their eyes against acts which endanger the very foundations of freedom; the objects of human association, are happiness to the majority. That is, *happiness* is the sole end of human association. When that end is obtained as fully as practicable, all that was intended by association is accomplished. Governor Wolf was bound to see that *the republic suffers no detriment*—and he has by many bold and manly measures, merited particular applause; in general, he has left nothing to be urged of complaint either for negligence or want of decision.

The purposes of human association are so far fulfilled—we are very well; but, say those *disturbers* who are now laboring to break up the union of sentiment which four months since pervaded this commonwealth, it is not enough to be *very well*, we want to be better!

This is the logic of little thin heads—it is the logic of deception and insincerity; it is the demonstration of absurdity.

As we have taken this matter up upon the old standing

principles of Democracy, we are bound to do justice throughout.

Having said concerning Governor Wolf, what all men must concur in; the proposal to nominate Mr. Muhlenberg, in opposition to him, should at least have some color of moral or particular justice. It is not enough that Mr. Muhlenberg should be a good man—a man of education and talent, and of great moral fitness for a public station—and that he is all this, no man who knows him will question. The fitness of Mr. Wolf is not less evident. Would the supercession of Mr. Wolf render the community more prosperous, the laws more operative, the public Administration more punctual. No! nothing of this is pretended;—then it is not any defect in Mr. Wolf, nor any superiority in Mr. Muhlenberg, that induces this *breaking up of the waters*. Mr. Muhlenberg could not do more than Mr. Wolf has done; and it becomes exactly what is called a *factitious pretence*—and is used only to cover other objects unavowed.

Although delegates have been appointed to perform the duties of nomination for public stations, it is undertaken by no *avowed persons*, but by anonymous persons, to supersede and render nugatory the purposes of that Convention.

In the same spirit, and no doubt by the same persons, a nomination is made of a new candidate for the Vice Presidency. Nothing can be said against the good qualities of Mr. Buchanan; but the very act proves the infirmity of *mind* and *knowledge*, of the movers in this new extravagance. Mr. Buchanan is well known in his own State; but candidates for such stations as President or Vice President, are not to be set up on such narrow knowledge. A man must have filled a large space in the eyes of the country, who can aspire to such stations. It is believed, that the *courtly* mode of making this nomination will give Mr. Buchanan more pain than pleasure. The question of union on the Presidential question is *vital*—for though the *Bank* is now in a *cat's sleep*, make but a hole to put a wedge in, and that direful monster will pounce upon the public, and hesitate little about expenditures, when distraction is to be promoted.

There would be some irregularity in touching the question of nominations, had not the trespass been already made; therefore it is, that we do not hesitate to offer as our opinion, that the man who stands fairest, and with the best title to a nomination for the Vice Presidency, is Col. R. M. JOHNSON.

It would be invidious to enter into any comparison of his title to the confidence and respect of this nation; that he has been before the public thirty years, and served in the field with glory to his country, and in the Legislature with distinguished credit, as well for the measures he has proposed and persevered in maintaining during his whole career, no man who has been named, holds a fairer title.

The nomination of Mr. Buchanan was, therefore, unkind, though professedly flattering; and we have no doubt, that like the manly man, Col. Benton, he will decline,—else we mistake him much,

Then what will the *disturbers* do? They have thrown in coals, but they will not burn; and if they could burn, they could only consume or destroy.

JUDGE M'LEAN.

A Legislative Caucus, in Ohio, has, it appears, put Judge M'Lean in nomination as President in opposition to Mr. Van Buren.

This gentleman knows perfectly, that it is morally impossible for him to succeed—even in *Ohio*!

It would be a hopeless task to seek the *qualities, actions, evidence of fitness, or principles*, of Mr. M'Lean. We know he was a Member of Congress—can any one *discover* any thing which he did there? He was appointed Post Master General to cover the *retreat* of R. J. Meigs, who should have been removed three years before.

And what did he do in the General Post Office? Why, the men who had practised the most enormous abuses, which had been proved by *blanching evidence* before Congress, he retained in the prosecution of their *former business*.

The reproach is no doubt to be shared with Congress, which on the occasion of the investigation of the sale of Post Office Drafts, suffered the inquiry to be stifled—after attempts had been made, without success, on some poor men to suppress the truth, and who were discharged for their fidelity—whilst others were retained, whose memories, like the memorable Italian delator, was *non mi ricordo*!

Mr. M'Lean entered the General Post Office when it was whelmed in abuses, and in debt. Accounts in that Office had not been brought up, or cash accounts balanced, for several years; and, in fact, no true *account* of the affairs of the Post Office Department, at that period, had ever appeared.

Mr. M'Lean was a mere walking-stick for the *directors* of his predecessor. He made some efforts to bring up the business, and some laws were passed to oblige accountability; but he left the General Post Office, as he found it, deep in debt—saddling his successor with the burden, and leaving the system in such disorder as to render it necessary for Mr. Barry to organize the Department wholly anew, were it only to extricate it from the hands of those men who had thrown it all into confusion.

Where, then, are the foundations of Judge M'Lean's claims? No where!

But what must the man be, should it turn out, that he is no more than a *cat's paw* of faction?

The game which led to the COALITION of 1824, is said to be in rehearsal again; and that Mr. M'Lean opens the first act, which, by means of *Nullifying Candidates*, it is expected, will enable the *movers* to carry the choice into the House of Representatives.

Well, Mr. M'Lean knows he has no chance of a vote of any State in the Union,—unless some one should wish to use his name to throw his vote away.

It would be a bitter satire on this Union—on public virtue—public services—talents, and a life of activity and usefulness,—if so many men as the country possesses, with such titles to public esteem, should be neglected, to promote a man so *mediocre*—to say the least of him.

TREASURY REPORT.

The supplementary Report of the Treasury Department, is highly reputable to the Government. Our space is not adequate to give it all at once, but we may attempt it in successive numbers.

This Report is out of the usual style of official papers; it is not dogmatical, but argumentative, and while it suggests what is proposed to be done, it gives the *why* and the *wherefore*; words, to which politicians are not always ready to answer.

It is extremely pleasant to us to find in those laborious but perspicuous investigations, a recognition of principles in Political Economy, which we have been accustomed to assert, *almost alone*, for forty years past.

We had contemplated to have taken up several of the topics in a course of Lectures, which we did intend to have published; but which, at present, it appears probable we shall have to relinquish.

ENGLISH COURT POLITICS.

The following is more full than the notice we took of the English royal family. Lord Munster, and Lady Sydney, both children of Mrs. Jordan, are of the Tory party.

Lady Errol, Lady Falkland, Lady Mary Fox, Lady R. Erskine, and Lords Frederick Fitzclarence, and Adolphus, also children of Mrs. Jordan, are Whigs, or friends of the Grey administration.

THE DEFECTS OF HISTORY.

In perusing, at the close of the year, Irving's *Columbus*, we could not but reflect on the want of due vindication, which, to our disappointment, the book has unaccountably omitted to make of his hero, especially against the pretensions set up for *Martin Bohem* as a previous discoverer. Mr. Irving was on Spanish ground, and with all the opportunities which his fine talents had opened for him.

We were the more surprised, when we found, in a note, a reference to *Cladera*, whose spirited and irrefutable evidence of that special subject, settles it for ever; so that, though the imputation stands as a reproach on the transactions of the Philosophical Society of this city, the matter had got its confutation by *Cladera* twenty years ago.

Our *scavans* are apt to affect a sort of sneer, when Spanish or Portuguese literary men are spoken of; which, in fact, amounts to no more, than that the *sneerers* are very circumscribed in their own knowledge, and wholly ignorant of the Portuguese. Yet it may induce our sleepy philosophers to rub their eyes, when they are informed that Portugal contains many men of the largest liberality, none more conversant in the exact sciences, nor more liberal in their learning. It is not very long ago, since the periodical volume, corresponding in objects with the best literary journals of Europe, rivalled the very best European productions; and rivalled them, not only in the boldness and excellence of its criticism; but in the exposition of those principles of social order, upon the practice of which we pride ourselves. The Portuguese have, twenty years ago, refuted Mr. Otto, who stands on the records of our Philosophical Society,—like the ancient god of the highways.

We have not, in our language, any connected sequel to the transactions of the Spanish, after the death of the first invaders. The collections, under various titles, give but detached parts, while in the Spanish language, there are numerous and most interesting accounts of the continent, and its various people.

We see very little concerning a people called the *Itzaes*, who occupied the east side of the Peninsula of Yucatan, near its base, at present known as the Bay of Honduras.

When the Spaniards arrived on that coast, the sailors who had become despondent from the inconstancy of the weather, were amazed, on ranging along the shore, to see a numerous population of both sexes, clad in garments of bright and various colors; white every where predominant. They could discern, also, houses of stone, and tillage displayed in large compartments or fields, in every stage of husbandry. The Spanish sailors could not be persuaded that they were not on the coast of Spain.

The population of that region was in a high state of civilization, possessed of many of the useful arts, and under a regular subordination to established laws. The ancient ruins of exquisite architecture, and statuary, which have been discovered at Palenque, Mixco, near Merida of Yucatan, and in other parts contiguous, are in the neighborhood, and works, probably, of the progenitors of the *Itzaes*.

Of this people, *Ramesal*, a Spanish ecclesiastic, has given very minute accounts. But they have escaped all those who have written in English, from *Robinson* downward.

Robinson has had his day, but his historical writings on *America*, as well as on *Asia*, are now of no more authority, than the *Travels of Lemuel Gulliver*.

Humboldt has noticed the nations which inhabited the plains of Cundinamarca; but none of the curious in history have thought the writings of Mutis, Soto, and others on those countries, worthy of curiosity, while every village of Europe has now its historical society, or atheneum of arts and sciences. There are more than fifty writers of high reputation, who have written on those countries which compose New Granada. A single fact

will show what they must have been. A region whose aspects incline to the N. W. and N. E. being on the N. side of the great chain which unites the great trunk with the chain of Caraccas, was an arid, dry desert. It was parched, and the topographical figure of the country drew off the rains.

A vast river, at that period, rose in the ridges which separate the Merida range from the Chisgah, and held its course south towards a region already superabundantly supplied, and whose waters swell the Orinoco. The vast design was conceived and executed, and two great public works accomplished by the same labor of a people, whose history has found no English pen to make it known. They had no notion of culverts, and as they had a ridge 12 miles broad to penetrate, they determined to cut it down.

When a channel on the north side was prepared, and the debris which had been carried and deposited to form a vast road, had extended sufficiently south to afford a support to the critical operation of changing the current of a vast river from its ancient bed, and transferring it to a new, a basin was formed, the reliques of which are shown; and the bank being removed from the north side of the basin, while the current was arrested on the south, and a vast river divided most skilfully into various channels, and bearing anew various names, was introduced into those regions, which from being the most arid, are now some of the most beautiful, fertile, and well watered in New Granada.

The history of the *Muscuyas*, who wrought this grand work, much more noble than any pyramid or mausoleum, is very little known in English literature. Gentlemen who visit Bogota, and possess qualifications, and taste, would find in the splendid library of the government there, treasures of which our language has nothing yet revealed.

Perhaps it is there that a judicious and liberal writer would find the very best materials for South American history; particularly the history of the Jesuits' settlement of Paraguay, and some history on the dissolution of that order, which, though with habits of curiosity and research, we have never seen in any other place.

The conduct of the Spaniards in Cundinamarca, was the same as in Peru—they thought they served God by the destruction of temples, and all that was intended for durability.

A London book-maker has lately had the effrontery to assure his readers that *elephants are still found in Choco*; and he goes further, he gravely assures his readers, that they were brought thither in ships. The author's book is on fine paper, elegantly printed, and has a splendid subscription!

The Spanish literature ought to invite the attention of the rising youth. There are more books than is usually imagined, and many more literary men on the South American continent than they have credit for. Their peculiar state of society has not encouraged letters, so that where they are found, the taste of the individual, or chance travel, has given rise to it.

GREAT MEN.

The succession of *Soldiers of Napoleon* in all the Departments of public service, in France, is a very remarkable phenomenon.

General Mortier, Duke of Treviso, is a character much more eminent than is usually supposed. The vast crowd of able Generals which sprung up with the Republic, so much surpassed, in number and success, all of which history had left any record, that individual eminence among them is diminished by their number, while any of them is equal to their contemporaries of other nations. We need name only Ney, Massena, Lannes, Murat, Soult, Suchet, Hoche, Desaix, &c.

This statesman is a native of Cambray, born in 1768, became a cavalry officer in 1791. Mortier rose by good conduct to be Adjutant General. He served under Moreau, and Massena, and under Pichegru, at the time that this traitor was in secret negotiation with the enemies of his country.

He gained high regard from Napoleon, by the promptitude with which he occupied Hanover upon hearing of the rupture of the peace of Amiens by England.

He partook in all the military operations from 1805 to 1807, and in the memorable battle of Friedland, one of the most terrible conflicts recorded in the history of war; and was made Duke of Treviso in 1808, when he was summoned to Spain, where he took *Badajos*, after a siege of 55 days.

Upon the opening of the campaign against Russia, he was distinguished by the command of the *Young Guard*, the highest point of distinction for a General; and in that war of the elements upon human ambition, Mortier had the duty of blowing up the Kremlin, and covering the retreat of the army; the two first days; in which Ney succeeded him.

He was of course in the Saxon campaign of 1813, at Leutzen, and Dresden—and in the next year, at Montmaril, Troyes, and under the Walls of Paris, stood out among the last to resist those vast masses of troops which the Holy Alliance poured upon France.

Devoted to France, and seeing no prospect of a renewal of the glory of France, under its hero, he submitted to the destiny of his country, and had the command of the 16th military division. Upon the landing of Napoleon, at Cannes, in March 1810, Mortier, was conjointly with the Duke of Orleans, (*Louis Philippe*), appointed to command the army of the North. Louis Philippe having labored without success to secure the troops in hostility to Napoleon, resigned his share of the command to Mortier, and escaped from Lille.

When Louis XVIII. left that place for Ghent, Mortier went to Paris, and was one of Napoleon's new Peers, was invested with the inspection of the Northern and Eastern frontiers, functions of great confidence and responsibility.

He was the commandant of the Young Guard at the period of the Waterloo campaign, but crippled by gout, was unable to move from his litter, and was conveyed to Namur, whence he retired to a country residence, being excluded on the Restoration, from the Chamber of Peers; in 1816 he was chosen a member of the Chamber of Deputies, for the Department of the North, and had conferred on him the command of the fifteenth military division, and in 1819 had the Peerage restored.

In 1830, still adhering to France under all vicissitudes, he gave in his adhesion to his old fellow soldier, and co-commander, Louis Philippe. So that in placing Mortier at the head of the Ministry, he places there an old friend. Mortier's reputation is fair. He has been reproached for the acts of coercion adopted against Hamburg, but the Duke of Rovigo has placed that transaction to the credit of *Bourienne*.

STRIKING.

At a dinner given to Lord Durham, in his speech, he said: "The great military commander whom they have selected will find it to have been much easier to take *Badajos*, or Ciudad Rodrigo, than *retake* the liberties of England: Tory success is inadmissible with Reform."

The Pennsylvanian, of yesterday, has thought fit—we cannot say *proper*—to set down this paper as opposed to a reform of the State Constitution.

This, we must flatly say, is a *lie worthy of Federalism*; being in open contempt of thirty years evidence, and of explicit evidence not twenty days old.

This you call backing your friends!

COL. RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AURORA.

"Lexington, Ky. Dec. 27, 1834.

"COL. DUANE:

"Sir—A letter from a friend in *st*, asks us why we have not had a State Convention in Kentucky, to give publicity to our Political feelings. We have enclosed you, to-day, the proceedings of a Legislative Convention last winter; and we design to send you those of the People's Convention, which assembled in the spring following, for publication in the *Aurora*. Col. JOHNSON was our first choice for the Presidency,—but as the late Elections have rendered it probable that Mr. VAN BUREN may be chosen for the first office, he will receive our cordial support as the *nominee* of the Party.

"No man's name can add so much strength to the Ticket, as that of RICHARD M. JOHNSON. We insist on nothing—but our friends will recollect, that the Valley of the Mississippi gives 73 electoral votes, which must be consulted. The fortunes of the Republican Party may hang on the nomination."

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republic party (of the Legislature of Kentucky,) friendly to the administration of the General Government, held in the town of Frankfort, on Tuesday evening the 4th of February, 1834, the following proceedings were had, viz:

On motion of James Guthrie, Esq. of the City of Louisville, Capt. Samuel Daviess, of Mercer, was called to the chair, and Cyrus Wingate of Owen, and Thomas James of Hickman, were appointed Secretaries.

And on motion of William T. Willis, Esq. of Green, a committee was appointed to prepare and report to this meeting a preamble and resolutions, expressive of the sense of this meeting, as to the expediency and propriety of nominating some suitable person to fill the office of President of the United States, to succeed our present illustrious Chief Magistrate; and thereupon a committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Willis, Phelps, Guthrie, Nuttall, Trimble, Wingate, Young, Sindors, and DeJarnett; and after a short time Mr. Willis, from the committee, made the following report which was unanimously adopted:

At a time of great political excitement when ambitious men, who have at different periods, professed opposite opinions in regard to the principles and policy which should govern and control the administration of our General Government, are combined in one common cause to overturn them, and to substitute in their stead, a motley assemblage of political heresies, based upon the most unworthy passions which operate to influence men in their support; it is time that the friends of American liberty should be on the alert.

It has been said by a great political writer, that "the conditions on which God has given liberty to man, is eternal vigilance." Deeply impressed with the truth of that declaration, we the friends of republican principles, feel it our duty, promptly to take such measures as will be best calculated to perpetuate those principles, and to save them from the ruin which that combination would attempt. The first step towards which, is, to direct the attention of the great Democratic party of the Union to that man, who in our opinion, unites the several qualifications for the first office within our gift; possessing that share of public confidence and personal popularity, which will best insure his selection, and the firmness of character and patriotic devotion to our principles, to maintain and preserve them.

Diversified as we are in our national character from its formation, by the Union of many States, independent of each other, entertaining to some extent different opinions in relation to measures of policy; the result mainly of sectional position, it is not to be wondered at, that those sections should differ in a like manner as to the fitness of the individual to preside over our federal association: But whilst we may differ as to the *man* we are united in our leading principles, and the only mode we can perceive to ascertain correctly who among our distinguished statesmen will unite the greatest strength of the entire party, is for the several parts to express with candor and firmness a preference for their several favorites which will enable us to ascertain who has the most strength and thereby who will be the choice of the whole.

Acting upon this principle and expressing our own feelings and opinions and those of the people we represent, we believe that in the person of Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON of our own state, we have that statesman who most unites those qualifications, that

confidence and popular favor, above any other man in the union for the office of its President.

As a public servant, faithful to his own constituents, and to all who have confided business to his charge, he stands unrivalled, and for upwards of twenty years past he has been emphatically the servant of the whole American people.

As a statesman he stands associated with the proudest of our countries boast, as evinced and established in the production of his report on the Sunday Mail question.

And it was he who first in the halls of Congress had the fearless independence to attack, that Federal and barbarous system which had crept into our institutions and placed the liberty of the unfortunate debtor, at the mercy of an unfeeling creditor.

It was he, who, at the head of a minority committee in Congress, defended our present virtuous and Roman like President from the efforts of a wicked combination of ambitious men, to rob him of his well earned glory, achieved by victories won over the enemies of his country.

It is he, who has taken the lead in the procurement of the various enactments of Congress to provide for the aged and worn soldier of the revolution, and for the widow and disabled of those of the last war.

And as a soldier, when the enemy of our country in the late war were flushed with victories over the bleeding West, and were striking boldly at our nation's liberty, he like a patriot, left the halls of Congress, flew back to the body of his constituents, raised by the force of his own example a regiment of brave Kentuckians, led to the field of battle, and there overcame the leader of the British forces in Canada, blasted the hope of our enemies, renovated those of our countrymen, and gave a new impulse to the war; which soon after resulted in an entire discomfiture of the enemy by the glorious achievements at New Orleans and the restoration of peace.

We need not speak of the multiplied wounds which he received, the blood that he spilt in the conflict. They are perceived in his mutilated limbs, and are known to every American.

Do not all these achievements give him imposing claims to the confidence and support of his country? Where is the other man in it, eligible for the office, who unites or can present so many?—There is none!

Shall it be said that republics are ungrateful? We hope not. Ours has not yet been so.

Possessed of those high claims to the support of the Democratic party, Colonel JOHNSON has already occupied a large share of popular notice throughout the Union, and particularly of the West, as a most promising candidate for the next Presidency, and as such, we feel prepared to recommend him to our friends throughout the Union.

We believe by his selection, and the confidence he will unite in the affections of his countrymen, that the hopes of the enemies of Democracy will be blasted, and their ranks dissolved—untoward ambition will receive its last vital stab—while, in its extirpation, Nullification will dissipate on its ruins—the mammoth corporation of the monied aristocracy of the land, will have expired by its own limitation—union and harmony will be once more restored, and the fondest hopes of the sages of the revolution more than realized in our happy arrival at the "promised land" of that political Israel, covenanted for, by them, to their posterity, in that struggle, and sealed by their toil and precious blood.—Therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON unites in his talents, principles and patriotism, the necessary pre-requisites for the office of President of the United States: That his labors as a public servant, give him claims upon the American people for any office in their gift; and that we recommend him to our fellow-citizens of the Democratic party throughout the Union, as a candidate for the next Presidency.

Resolved, That we approve the call of a National Convention of the Democratic party at Baltimore, or some other suitable point, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of President and Vice President; and that we will, in the spirit of harmony and union, support the nomination of such Convention.

Resolved, That in our estimation, it is expedient that a State Convention be held at Frankfort on Thursday, after the first Monday in April next, for the purpose of collecting the general expression of the State, as to their favorites for the offices of President and Vice President and to appoint Delegates to represent this State in the National Convention, and that we recommend the appointment of Delegates in the several counties in this State to meet in said Convention at Frankfort.

On motion of Mr. Phelps,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, whose duty it shall be, to communicate a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Hon. R. M. JOHNSON, and to Executive Committees of the several Democratic State Conventions; and a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Willis Phelps and Wingate.

Ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the Frankfort Argus.

And then the meeting adjourned.

SAMUEL DAVIESS, Chairman.

CYRUS WINGATE, } Secretaries.
THOMAS JAMES, }

We see, in some of the papers, an article given for information, which says: "The women of Thibet may have as many husbands as they please." The *news-maker* made a small mistake—that is, it is *not true*. All branches of the Bhuddists admit of but one wife. The *news-maker* had, perhaps, heard of such a custom somewhere, and a difference of one or two thousand miles for a geographical *jump* is a trifle. Among the people called *Nayrs*, who occupy the west side of the mountains of Mysore, and part of the Malabar coast, the child inherits from the mother alone, and several brothers may be the husbands of one wife.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE,

TUESDAY, January 6, 1835.

FRENCH RELATIONS.

Mr. CLAY, from the Committee on Foreign relations, to which had been referred that part of the President's Message, appertaining to our relations with France, made a report, which concluded by a resolution, "That it is inexpedient at this time to pass any law vesting in the President authority for making reprisals upon French property, in the contingency of provision not being made for payment to the United States the indemnity stipulated by the treaty of 1831, during the present session of the French Chambers."

Mr. CLAY read the report from his seat, which occupied an hour and a half, and when he concluded, he submitted a proposition to make the report and the resolution the order of the day for Tuesday next, and that the report be printed, together with any of the documents which any gentleman might desire.

Mr. TALLMADGE suggested to the Chairman the propriety of making the Report the special order for Tuesday, two weeks hence—and whilst he was up, lest it might be inferred, from the general language of the Report, that it had received the unanimous approbation of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he felt it his duty to express to the Senate his dissent from some portions of it. He concurred with the Chairman (Mr. Clay) in many of the views which he had taken of this interesting subject; but there were others in which he could not concur—there were some of the premises, the arguments, and conclusions, which he could not approve. He believed that the President was fully justified and borne out by the correspondence, in the positions which he had assumed in his Message to Congress. He entertained no doubt of the binding obligation of the treaty on France, and the duty of the French Chambers to carry it into effect; and that a refusal on their part to make the necessary appropriation to meet the stipulations contained in it, would be a violation of the pledged faith of the nation. He dissented entirely from that part of the report in relation to the effect supposed to have been produced on the Chamber of Deputies, in the late rejection of the bill, by reason of the correspondence of Mr. Rives, the able and skillful negotiator of the treaty. He had no doubt of the power of Congress to pass a law at this session authorizing reprisals on French property, in the manner recommended by the President. But this was no time for discussion or argument on these or other matters of the report. He would only say, that with a knowledge that the French Chambers had been convened nearly a month earlier than was anticipated by the President, when he communicated his message to Congress, he was of opinion, when this subject was under consideration before the committee, that, as a matter of expediency, it were better that no report be made, until we had heard further of the action of the Chambers, and which we were in daily expectation of hearing.

Mr. CLAY said it was true, that this subject, the report, and he regretted to say it, was not entirely coincided in by all the members of the Committee; he did not know whether there was a concurrence in the resolution or not. It was true that it was not time to enter into the argument now, for the only thing was, what time should be chosen for the consideration. He thought that the sooner Congress manifested its will on this subject, the better—better for the country, its commercial operations, and the various insurances made. And he had a perfect persuasion that if it was the intention of Congress not to pass a law authorizing reprisals in the contingency indicated by the President, the sooner it was known, as well on the other side of the Atlantic as

on this, the better. He thought, therefore, that the postponement to the time suggested, ought not to prevail. He did not know what France might do; or what construction she would put upon the late message of the President, nor any thing about the view she might take of it. If she should fly into a passion on account of it, we might be involved in serious difficulties.—But if she was prudent, she would wait to see whether the message should be seconded by Congress. If Congress thought it expedient to pass no such law as that requested by the President, but that it was the safest and wisest to wait for the action of France, he asked, would it not be likely to produce a better effect? He did not know whether a discussion would ensue upon the report or resolution. We hold the negative, said Mr. C. We are in favor of no law, and, therefore, there would probably be no discussion. It was only in the event of a proposition to pass a law, that a discussion could ensue. It was necessary to a good understanding between the two countries, that there should, at as early a period as possible, be an announcement of our intentions upon the measure suggested by the President. He was, therefore, opposed to the postponement for two weeks. He thought the document might be printed and on our tables in two days. The postponement to next Tuesday was agreed to.

Mr. CLAY then moved that the Report be printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. POINDEXTER moved that twenty thousand additional copies be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. CLAY had no objection to the number; but he thought five thousand were sufficient.

Mr. POINDEXTER replied that our existing relations with France were of the utmost importance to the nation; and he thought the views of the enlightened committee on the subject, should be fully spread before the country. Although they would probably be circulated by means of the public journals, yet that would not be done in sufficient time—twenty thousand he thought was not too much. Thirty thousand copies of the Report of the Post Office Committee had been printed last year, and spread over the whole country. This was not a less important document, since it would enable the People to witness any conflict that might take place between this branch of the Government and the President of the United States.

Mr. CALHOUN said he would vote for the largest number. He had heard it read with great pleasure; it contained all the documents upon a question which was of the utmost importance. War was at all times to be avoided—and of all calamities which could befall this country, he considered a war with France would be the most unfortunate.

Mr. EWING said that he also would vote for the largest number. If he had the whole number of twenty thousand copies, they would not be more than sufficient to give his constituents all the information they wished.

Mr. PORTER was also determined to vote for the largest number—he was extremely anxious that his constituents should be informed of the precise situation of this question. There could be no doubt that if the appropriation to carry the treaty into execution should not be made, the two countries were drifting to a position in which collision must inevitably ensue, and he wished to avoid it. We sympathized with public opinion, and it was important that opinion should be correct. The document would not be read in the newspapers, and there was no other way of its reaching the people.

The question being about to be put, on printing twenty thousand extra copies.

Mr. HILL demanded the ayes and noes; which were ordered.

Mr. LEIGH said, he would vote for the largest number, but for a single reason, and that was, that if they were ordered, they could by no possibility be printed in less than four months.

Mr. PRESTON thought the document should be disseminated as widely as possible. We should avoid war by all just and honorable means, so long as it was possible, but, above all, a war with France. And he thought the views of the Committee would satisfy the nation that we could avoid a war with France. He concurred fully in the conclusions of the Committee that it was the duty of Congress to act on present circumstances—that we should not anticipate what France would do—and he concurred in the shadowing forth of the course which we might be compelled to take. He concurred with them that it was the duty of the nation to defend its honor, at any hazard or cost whatever, but not to plunge into a war except to defend its honor and maintain its rights. He was willing to disseminate this document as largely as possible, but he thought with the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Leigh,) that it was physically impossible, almost, to have the twenty thousand printed in time for distribution. He proposed some ten or fifteen thousand extra copies.

Mr. EWING said he was just informed by the printer of the Senate, that he could have the documents printed and on the table in three days, and the additional number of copies in two weeks.

Mr. WRIGHT said he would vote against printing the 20,000 copies, not because he could possibly have any wish to prevent the distribution of the document, which would go through the country much more rapidly than we could send it, but because the people were not out of the reach of information till they could reach it from us. When so large a number of documents were ordered, they became so old that they were not read—the information went so far before them, that when they came from the printer, there was no inducement to read them, and it was incurring an expense without deriving any utility from it. His quota of the Post Office report which had been alluded to, did not reach him till the 1st of October, and at that period when he sent the document to his constituents, he received replies from them that they had seen it before. This subject was immensely important, and the press would distribute the report sooner than we could. He thought five thousand copies, the usual number, quite sufficient.

After some further remarks from Mr. PORTER, Mr. EWING, Mr. BIBB, and Mr. POINDEXTER, the question was taken on printing 20,000 additional copies, and decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tipton, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster.—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Grundy, Hill, Kane, King, of Georgia, Leigh, Linn, McKean, Morris, Preston, Robinson, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tyler, White, Wright.—19.

Mr. POINDEXTER, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the final adjustment and settlement of claims to lands in Florida and Arkansas Territories, with an amendment.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. WRIGHT was taken up for consideration, and on his motion it was amended by making the following addition:

"And also to report the names of the several persons who have been employed by the department as draftsmen upon the said maps, the dates from which to which each person has been so employed, and the rates of wages, and the amounts paid to each respectively for such service."

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The following resolution offered yesterday by Mr. CALHOUN, was taken up and adopted:

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the extent of Executive patronage; the circumstances which have contributed to its great increase of late; the expediency and practicability of reducing the same, and the means of such reduction; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. CALHOUN, it was ordered that the Committee consist of six.

Mr. CALHOUN wished that the Committee might consist of two members from each of the political parties. For it is well known, said Mr. C. that there are different political interests in the Senate. That when he considered the extent of Executive patronage and influence, and its important effect upon our future prospects, he wished to go into its consideration free from all prejudices, and to give it an impartial consideration. He wished the committee might be immediately appointed.

Mr. POINDEXTER proposed that the election of the committee would be postponed till to-morrow morning.

Mr. CALHOUN objected.

And so the Senate proceeded to ballot for the committee, when Messrs. CALHOUN, SOUTHARD, BIBB, WEBSTER, BENTON, and KING of Georgia, were selected.

Mr. KENT, on leave, and agreeably to former notice, introduced a bill for making compensation for certain advances made to the Government during the last war; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KENT also introduced a joint resolution for amending the Constitution of the United States with regard to the election of President and Vice President.

On motion of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, the bill authorizing the purchase of the right and apparatus of Boyd Reilly for applying irrespirable gas to the human system, to be used in the army and navy of the United States, was taken up and considered in Committee of the Whole, and without opposition, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TUESDAY, JAN. 6, 1835.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following Messages, &c. from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives,

passed on the 24th ultimo, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State upon the subject.

ANDREW JACKSON.

THE REPORT.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 24th ultimo, requesting the President "to communicate to that House such information as he may have, and which, in his opinion, may be proper to be communicated, and not incompatible with the public interest, showing the steps which have been taken, and the progress which has been made in effecting an adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of American citizens upon the Mexican Government," has the honor to report, that, in pursuance of instructions from this Department, various representations have been made to the Government of the United Mexican States, from time to time, by the Minister of the United States in that Republic, that owing to the condition of the country, they have hitherto been without success; but that in the Minister's latest despatch, dated the 20th of October last, he expresses the opinion that the state of affairs will be such, after the then approaching meeting of Congress in January, as will enable him to close in a satisfactory manner the negotiations now pending.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN FORSYTH.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, 5th Jan., 1835.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 27th ultimo, I transmitted a report made to me by the Secretary of State on the subject, and I have to acquaint the House that negotiation for the settlement of the Northern Boundary being now in progress, it would in my opinion, be incompatible with the public interests to lay before the House any communications which have been had between the two Governments since the period alluded to in the resolution.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, 6th Jan., 1835.

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 5th January, 1834.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 27th ultimo, requesting the President to lay before the House, if in his opinion it is not incompatible with the public interest, any communications which may have been had between the Government of the United States, and that of Great Britain, since the rejection by the former of the advisory opinion of the King of the Netherlands, in reference to the establishment and final settlement of the North-Eastern boundary of the United States, heretofore in controversy between the two Governments, and also requesting the President to communicate any information he may possess of the exercise of practical jurisdiction by the authorities of the British Province of New Brunswick over the disputed territory within the limits of the State of Maine, according to the true line of boundary as claimed by the United States, and especially upon that part of the Territory which has been incorporated by the Government of Maine into the town of Madawaska, together with such representations and correspondence (if any) as have been had by the Executive of that State with the Government of the United States on the subject, has the honor to report, that the Department has no information which has not already been laid before the House, of the exercise of practical jurisdiction by the authorities of the British Provinces of New Brunswick over the disputed territory within the limits of the State of Maine, nor any other representations or correspondence had by the Executive of that State with the Government of the United States on that subject. Representations were made to this Department, in the latter part of the year 1832, by the British Minister at Washington, on the part of the authorities of New Brunswick, complaining of infractions of the understanding subsisting between the two Governments in regard to the disputed territory. These complaints, however, on being referred to the Governors of Maine and Massachusetts for explanation, were believed to be without just ground. There was no complaint, on the part of Maine, and the correspondence which took place on this occasion, is not supposed to be within the scope of the resolution of the House.

As the negotiation between the United States and Great Britain, which was commenced in accordance with a resolution of the Senate after the rejection of the advisory opinion of the King of the Netherlands, for the establishment of the North-Eastern boundary, is now in progress, it is submitted to the President whether it would be compatible with the public interest to lay before the House any communications which have passed between the Governments on the subject.

All which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN FORSYTH.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

COL. BENTON'S LETTER TO THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 1st, 1835.

DEAR SIR,—We have learned that you have declined permitting your name to be used, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States, and that you have addressed a letter to that effect, some time since, to the Committee of the State Convention of Mississippi, by whom you were nominated for that high office. It will be a considerable time before your determination, communicated through that channel, can be known to the People of the United States; we therefore request the favor of a copy of your letter, if you retained one, for publication at this place, in order that your friends elsewhere, as well as in Mississippi, may have an early opportunity of turning their attention to some other suitable person.

Yours, with great respect,

ROBT. T. LYTLE, (of Ohio.)

HENRY HUBBARD, (of New Hampshire.)

RATLIFF BOON, (of Indiana.)

H. A. MUHLENBERG, (of Pennsylvania.)

Honorable THOS. H. BENTON.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 2d, 1835.

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith send you a copy of my letter, declining the nomination of the Mississippi State Convention, for the Vice Presidency of the United States. Fairness towards my political friends in every part of the Union, required me to let them know at once what my determination was; and this I have done in many private letters, and in all the conversations which I have held on the subject. The nomination in Mississippi was the first one which came from a State Convention, and therefore, the first one which seemed to me to justify a public letter, and to present the question in such a form as would save me from the ridicule of declining what no State had offered. The letter to Mississippi was intended for publication, and to save my friends any further trouble on my account. It was expected to reach, in its circuit, my friends in every quarter; and as you suggest that it must be a considerable time before it could return from the State of Mississippi through the newspapers, and that in the meantime, my friends elsewhere, might wish earlier information, that they might turn their attention to some other person, I cheerfully comply with your request, and furnish the copy for publication here.

Yours, respectfully,

THOMAS H. BENTON.

Messrs. R. T. LYTLE, H. HUBBARD,
R. BOON, and H. A. MUHLENBERG.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 16th, 1834.

DEAR SIR: Your kind letter of the 8th ultimo has been duly received, and I take great pleasure in returning you my thanks for the friendship you have shown me, and which I shall be happy to acknowledge by acts, rather than words, whenever an opportunity shall occur.

The recommendation for the Vice Presidency of the United States, which the Democratic Convention of your State has done me the honor to make, is, in the highest degree, flattering and honorable to me, and commands the expression of my deepest gratitude; but, justice to myself, and to our political friends, requires me to say at once, and with the candor, and decision, which rejects all disguise, and palter with no retraction, that I cannot consent to go upon the list of candidates for the eminent office for which I have been proposed.

I consider the ensuing election for President, and Vice President, as among the most important that ever took place in our country; ranking with that of 1800, when the democratic principle first triumphed in the person of Mr. Jefferson, and with the two elections of 1828, and 1832, when the same principle again triumphed in the person of General Jackson; and I should look upon all the advantages recovered for the constitution, and people, in these two last triumphs, as lost, and gone, unless the democracy of the Union shall again triumph in the election of 1836. To succeed in that election, will require the most perfect harmony, and union, among ourselves. To secure this union and harmony, we must have as few aspirants for the offices of President, and Vice President, as possible; and, to diminish the number of these aspirants, I, for one, shall refuse to go upon the list; and will remain in the ranks of the voters, ready to support the cause of democracy by supporting the election of the candidates which shall be selected by a General Convention of the Democratic party.

But, while respectfully declining, for myself, the highly honorable and flattering recommendation of your convention, I take a particular pleasure in expressing the gratification which I feel,

at seeing the nomination which you have made in favor of Mr. Van Buren. I have known that gentleman long, and intimately. We entered the Senate of the United States together, thirteen years ago, sat six years in seats next to each other, were always personally friendly, generally acted together on leading subjects, and always interchanged communications, and reciprocated confidence; and thus, occupying a position to give me an opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with his principles, and character, the result of the whole has been, that I have long since considered him, and so indicated him to my friends, as the most fit, and suitable person to fill the Presidential Chair after the expiration of President Jackson's second term. In political principles he is thoroughly Democratic, and comes as near the Jeffersonian standard as any statesman now on the stage of public life. In abilities, experience, and business habits, he is beyond the reach of cavil, or dispute. Personally he is inattainable; for the whole volume of his private life contains not a single act which requires explanation, or defence. In constitutional temperament he is peculiarly adapted to the station, and the times; for no human being could be more free from every taint of envy, malignity, or revenge; or, could possess, in a more eminent degree, that happy conjunction of firmness of purpose, with sauvity of manners, which contributes so much to the successful administration of public affairs, and is so essential, and becoming, in a high public functionary. The State from which he comes, and of which, successive elections for two and twenty years prove him to be the favorite son, is also to be taken into the account in the list of his recommendations; that great State which, in the eventful struggle of 1800, turned the scales of the Presidential Election in favor of Mr. Jefferson,—which has supported every Democratic administration from that day to this; a State which now numbers two millions of inhabitants,—gives forty-two votes in the Presidential election,—and never saw one of her own sons exalted to the Presidential office.

But, what has he done? What has Mr. Van Buren done, that he should be elected President? This is the inquiry, as flippantly, as ignorantly, put by those who would veil, or disparage, the merits of this gentleman, when it would be much more regular and pertinent to ask, what has such a man as this done, that he should not be made President?—But, to answer the inquiry as put: It might, perhaps, be sufficient, so far at least as the comparative merits of competitors are concerned, to point to his course in the Senate of the United States during the eight years that he sat in that body, and to his conduct since in the high offices to which he has been called by his native State, by President Jackson, and by the American People. This might be sufficient between Mr. Van Buren and others, but it would not be sufficient for himself. Justice to him would require the answer to go further back,—to the war of 1812,—when he was a member of the New York Senate, when the fate of Mr. Madison's Administration, and of the Union itself, depended upon the conduct of that great State,—great in men and means,—and greater in position; a frontier to New England and to Canada,—to British arms and Hartford Convention treason,—and when that conduct, to the dismay of every patriot bosom, was seen to hang, for nearly two years, in the doubtful scales of suspense. The Federalists had the majority in the House of Representatives; the Democracy had the Senate and the Governor, and for two successive sessions no measure could be adopted in support of that war. Every aid proposed by the Governor and Senate, was rejected by the House of Representatives. Every State paper issued by one, was answered by the other. Continual disagreements took place, innumerable conferences were had; the hall of the House of Representatives was the scene of contestation; and every conference was a public exhibition of parliamentary conflict,—a public trial of intellectual gladiation,—in which each side, represented by committees of its ablest men, and in the presence of both houses, and of assembled multitudes, exerted itself to the utmost to justify itself, and to put the other in the wrong, to operate upon public opinion, govern the impending elections, and acquire the ascendancy in the ensuing legislature. Mr. Van Buren, then a young man, had just entered the Senate, at the commencement of this extraordinary struggle. He entered it, November, 1812, and had just distinguished himself in the opposition of his county to the renewal of the first National Bank Charter, in the support of Vice President Clinton for giving the casting vote against it, and in their noble support of Governor Tompkins, for his Roman energy in proroguing the General Assembly, (April, 1812,) which could not otherwise be prevented from receiving, and embodying the transitory soul of that defunct institution, and giving it a new existence in a new place, under an altered name, and in a modified form. He was politically born out of this conflict, and came into the Legislature against the Bank and for the war. He was the man which the occasion required; the ready writer,—prompt debater,—judicious counsellor; courteous in manners,—firm in purpose,—inflexible in principles. He contrived the measures—brought forward the bills and reports—de-

livered the speeches—and drew the State papers, (especially the powerful Address to the Republican voters of the State,) which, eventually, vanquished the Federal party, turned the doubtful scales, and gave the elections of April, 1814, to the friends and supporters of Madison, and the war; an event, the intelligence of which was received at Washington with an exultation only inferior to that with which was received the news of the victory of New Orleans. The new Legislature, now Democratic in both branches, was quickly convened by Governor Tompkins; and Mr. Van Buren had the honor to bring forward, and carry through, amidst the applause of patriots, and the denunciation of the Anti-war Party, the most energetic war measure ever adopted in our America,—the classification bill, as he called it,—the conscription bill, as they called it. By this bill, the provisions of which, by a new and summary process, were so contrived as to act upon property, as well as upon persons, an army of twelve thousand State troops, were immediately to be raised, to serve for two years, and to be placed at the disposition of the General Government. The peace which was signed in the last days of December, 1814, rendered this great measure of the New York Legislature inoperative; but its merit was acknowledged by all patriots at the time; the principle of it was adopted by Mr. Madison's administration; recommended by the Secretary of War, Mr. Monroe, to the Congress of the United States, and found by that body too energetic to be passed. To complete his course in support of the war, and to crown his meritorious labors to bring it to a happy close, it became Mr. Van Buren's fortune to draw up the vote of thanks of the greatest State in the Union, to the greatest General which the war had produced—"The thanks of the New York Legislature to Major General Jackson, his gallant officers and troops, for their wonderful, and heroic victory, in defence of the grand emporium of the West." Such was the appropriate conclusion to his patriotic services in support of the war—services, to be sure, not rivaling in splendor the heroic achievements of victorious arms; but services, nevertheless, both honorable and meritorious, in their place, and without which battles cannot be fought, victories cannot be won, nor countries be saved. Martial renown, it is true, he did not acquire, nor attempt; but the want of their fascination to his name can hardly be objected to him, in these days, when the political ascendancy of military chieftains is so pathetically deplored, and when the entire perils of the republic are supposed to be compressed into the single danger of military despotism.

Such is the answer, in brief and in part, to the flippant inquiry—What has he done?

The vote in the Senate, for the Tariff of 1828, has sometimes been objected to Mr. Van Buren, but with how much ignorance of the truth, let facts attest.

He was the first eminent member of Congress, north of the Potomac, to open the war, at the right point, upon that Tariff of 1828, then undergoing the process of incubation through the instrumentality of a Convention to sit at Harrisburg. His speech at Albany, in July, 1827, openly characterized that measure as a political manoeuvre to influence the impending Presidential election; and the graphic expression, "*a measure proceeding more from the closet of the politician than from the workshop of the manufacturer*," so opportunely, and felicitously used in that speech, soon became the opinion of the public, and subsequently received the impress of verification from the abandonment, and the manner of abandoning, of the whole fabric of the high Tariff policy. Failing to carry any body into the Presidential chair, its doom pronounced by the election of Jackson and Van Buren, it was abandoned, as it had been erected, upon a political calculation; and expired under a fiat emanating, not from the workshop of the manufacturer, but from the closet of the politician.—True, that Mr. Van Buren voted for the Tariff of 1828, notwithstanding his speech of 1827; but, equally true, that he voted under instructions from his State Legislature, and in obedience to the great Democratic principle, (*demos*, the people, *kraten*, to govern) which has always formed a distinguishing feature, and a dividing land-mark, between the two great political parties, which, under whatsoever name, has always existed, and still exists, in our country.—Sitting in the chair next to him at the time of that vote, voting as he did, and upon the same principle,—interchanging opinions without reserve, or disguise, it comes within the perception of my own senses to know,—that he felt great repugnance to the provisions of that Tariff Act of '28, and voted for it, as I did, in obedience to a principle which we both held sacred.

No public man, since the days of Mr. Jefferson, has been pursued with more bitterness than Mr. Van Buren; none, not excepting Mr. Jefferson himself, has ever had to withstand the combined assaults of so many, and such formidable powers. His prominent position, in relation to the next Presidency, has drawn upon him the general attack of other candidates—themselves, as well as their friends; for, in these days, (how different from former times!) candidates for the Presidency are seen to take

the field for themselves—banging away at their competitors—sounding the notes of their own applause—and dealing in the tricks, and cant, of veteran cross-road, or ale-house, electioneers. His old opposition, and early declaration (1826) against the Bank of the United States, has brought upon him the pervading vengeance of that powerful institution; and subjected him to the vicarious vituperation of subaltern assailants inflamed with a wrath, not their own, in whatsoever spot that terrific institution maintains a branch, or a press, retains an adherent, or holds a debtor. (It was under the stimulus, and predictions, of the Bank press, that Mr. Van Buren was rejected by the Senate, in 1832.) Yet in all this combination of powers against him, and in all these unrelenting attacks, there is no specification of misconduct. All is vague, general, indefinite, mysterious. Mr. Crawford, the most open, direct, and palpable of public men, was run down upon the empty cry of "*giant at intrigue!*" a second edition of that cry, now stereotyped for harder use, is expected to perform the same service upon Mr. Van Buren; while the originators and repeaters of the cry, in both instances, have found it equally impossible to specify a case of intrigue in the life of one, or the other, of these gentlemen.

Safety fund banks, is another of those cries raised against him; as if there was any thing in the system of those banks, to make the banking system worse; or, as if the money, and politics of these safety fund banks, were at the service of Mr. Van Buren. On the contrary, it is not even pretended by his enemies, that he owns a single dollar of stock in any one of these banks! And I have been frequently informed, from sources entitled to my confidence, that he does not own a dollar of interest in any bank in the world! That he has wholly abstained from becoming the owner of any bank stock, or taking an interest in any company, incorporated by the Legislature, since he first became a member of that body, above two-and-twenty years ago. And as for the politics of the safety fund banks, it has been recently, and authentically shown that a vast majority of them are under the control of his most determined and active opponents.

No public man has been more opposed to the extension of the banking system than Mr. Van Buren. The journals of the New York Legislature show that the many years during which he was a prominent member of that body, he exerted himself in a continued and zealous opposition to the increase of banks; and, upon his elevation to the Chief Magistracy of the State, finding the system of banks so incorporated with the business and interests of the People, as to render its abolishment impossible, he turned his attention to its improvement, and to the establishment of such guards against fraudulent, or even unfortunate bankruptcy, as would, under all circumstances, protect the holders of notes against loss. The safety fund system was the result of views of this kind; and if its complete success hitherto (for no bank has failed under it,) and the continued support and confidence of the representatives of two millions of people, are not sufficient to attest its efficacy, there is one consideration at least, which should operate so far in its favor as to save it from the sneers of those who cannot tell what the safety-fund system is; and that is, the perfect ease and composure with which the whole of these banks rode out the storm of Senatorial and United States Bank attack, panic, and pressure, upon them last winter! This consideration should save Mr. Van Buren from the censure of some people, if it cannot attract their applause. For the rest, he is a real hard money man—opposed to the paper system—in favor of a national currency of gold—in favor of an adequate silver currency for common use—against the small note currency—and in favor of confining bank notes to their appropriate sphere and original function, that of large notes for large transactions, and mercantile operations.

Non-committal, is another of the flippant phrases, got by rote, and parroted against Mr. Van Buren. He never commits himself, say these veracious observers! He never shows his hand, till he sees which way the game is going! Is this true? Is there any foundation for it? On the contrary, is it not contradicted by public and notorious facts, for near a quarter of a century? by the uniform tenor of his public life! To repeat nothing of what has been said of his opposition to the first Bank of the United States, his support of Vice President Clinton for giving the casting vote against the re-charter of that institution, his support of Governor Tompkins, in the extraordinary measures of proroguing the New York Legislature, to prevent the metempsychosis of the Bank, and its revivification, in the city of New York; to repeat nothing of all this, and of his undaunted and brilliant support of the war, from its beginning to its end, I shall refer only to what has happened in my own time, and under my own eyes. His firm and devoted support of Mr. Crawford, in the contest of 1824, when that eminent citizen, prostrate with disease, and inhumanly assailed, seemed to be doomed to inevitable defeat; was that non-committal? His early espousal of General Jackson's cause, after the election in the House of Representatives, in February 1825, and his steadfast opposition

to Mr. Adams's administration; was that non-committal? His prominent stand against the Panama Mission, when that mission was believed to be irresistibly popular, and was pressed upon the Senate to crush the opposition members; was that also a wily piece of non-committal policy? His declaration against the Bank of the United States, in the year 1826—was that the conduct of a man waiting to see the issue before he could take his side? The removal of the deposits, and the panic scenes of last winter, in which so many gave way, and so many others folded their arms until the struggle was over, while Mr. Van Buren, both by his own conduct, and that of his friends, gave an undaunted support to that masterly stroke of the President; is this also to be called a non-committal line of conduct, and the evidence of a temper that sees the issue before it decides? The fact is, this ridiculous and nonsensical charge, is so unfounded and absurd, so easily refuted, and not only refuted, but turned to the honor and advantage of Mr. Van Buren, that his friends might have run the risk of being suspected of having invented it, and put it into circulation, just to give some others of his friends a brilliant opportunity of emblazoning his merits, were it not that the blind enmity of his competitors has put the accusation upon record, and enabled his friends to exculpate themselves, and to prove home the original charge against his undisputed opponents.

For one thing, Mr. Van Buren has reason to be thankful to his enemies; it is, for having began the war upon him so soon! There is time enough for truth and justice to do their office, and to dispel every cloud which the jealousy of rivals, the vengeance of the Bank, and the ignorance of dupes, has hung over his name.

Union, harmony, self-denial, concession—every thing for the cause, nothing for men—should be the watchword, and motto, of the Democratic party.

Disconnected from the election,—a voter and not a candidate,—having no object in view but to preserve the union of the democratic party, and to prevent the administration of the public affairs from relapsing into hands that would undo every thing; hands that would destroy every limit to the constitution, by latitudinous constructions,—which would replunge the country into debt, and taxes, by the reckless, wilful, systematic, ungovernable, headlong, stubborn, support of every wasteful and extravagant expenditure,—that would re-deliver the country into the hands of an institution which has proved the scourge of the people—and which would instantly revive the dominion of paper money, by arresting the progress of the gold and silver currency; having no object in view but to prevent these calamities, I may be permitted to say a word, without incurring the imputation of speaking from interested motives, on the vital point of union in the Democratic party.

The obligation upon good men to unite, when bad men combine, is as clear in politics as it is in morals. Fidelity to this obligation has, heretofore, saved the republic, and was never more indispensable to its safety than at the present moment. The efforts made under the elder Adams, above thirty years ago, to subvert the principles of our Government, produced a union of the *productive, and burthen-bearing* classes, in every quarter of the republic. Planters, farmers, laborers, mechanics, with a slight infusion from the commercial and professional interests, whether on this side or that of the Potomac, whether East or West of the Allegheny mountains, stood together upon the principle of common right, and the sense of common danger, and effected that first great union of the Democratic party which achieved the civil revolution of 1800, arrested the downward course of the Government, and turned back the national administration to its republican principles, and economical habits.

The sagacious mind of Mr. Jefferson well discerned, in the homogeneous elements of which this united party was composed, the appropriate materials for a republican Government; and to the permanent conjunction of these elements, he constantly looked for the only insurmountable barrier to the approaches of oligarchy and aristocracy. Actuated by a zeal which has never been excelled, for the success and perpetuity of the Democratic cause, he labored assiduously in his high office and subsequent retirement, in his conversations, and letters, to cement, sustain, and perpetuate a party, on the union and indivisibility of which he solely relied for the preservation of our republic. It was the political power, resulting from this auspicious union, (to say nothing of several other occasions,) which carried us safely and triumphantly through the war; enabling the Government to withstand, on one hand, the paralyzing machinations of a disaffected aristocracy, and to repel on the other, the hostile attacks of a great nation.

The first relaxation of the ties which bound together the Democracy of the North and South, East and West, was followed by the restoration to power of Federal men, and the re-appearance in the administration of Federal doctrines, and Federal measures. The younger Mr. Adams crept into power through

the first breach that was made in the Democratic ranks; and immediately proclaimed the fundamental principles which lie at the bottom of ancient Federalism, and modern Whiggism,—"*the representative not to be palsied by the will of his constituents;*"—"*constitutional scruples to be solved in practical blessings;*"—two doctrines, one of which would leave the people without representatives, and the other would leave the Government without a constitution. The ultra Federalism of this gentleman's administration, fortunately for the country, led to the re-union of those homogeneous elements, by the first union of which the elder Mr. Adams had been ejected from power; and this re-union immediately produced a second civil revolution not less vital to the republic than the first one, of 1800: a revolution to which we are indebted for the election of a President who has turned back the Government, so far as in his power lies, to the principles of the constitution, and to the practice of economy,—who has directed the action of the Government to patriotic objects,—saved the people from the cruel dominion of a heartless monied power,—withstood the combined assaults of the Bank, and its allied Statesmen,—and frustrated a conspiracy against the liberty, and the property, of the people, but little less atrocious in its design, and little less disastrous in its intended effects, than that conspiracy from which Cicero saved the Roman people, and for the frustration of which he was hailed by Cato, in the assembled presence of all Rome, with the glorious appellation of *Pater Patriæ*,—Father of his Country.

The Democracy of the four quarters of the Union, now united, victorious, happy, and secure, under the administration of President Jackson; shall it disband, and fall to pieces the instant that great man retires? This is what Federalism hopes, foretels, promotes, intrigues, prays, and pants for. Shall this be—and through whose fault? Shall sectional prejudices, lust of power, contention for office (that bane of freedom;) shall personal preferences, so amiable in private life, so weak in politics, shall these small causes—these Lilliputian tactics—be suffered to work the disruption of the Democratic union? to separate the republican of the South and West, from his brother of the North and East? and, in that separation, to make a new opening for the restoration of Federalism, (under its *alias dictus* of whiggism,) and the permanent enslavement of the producing, and burthen bearing, classes of the community?

Bear with me if I speak without disguise, and say, if these things happen, it must be through the fault of the South and West.

Here are the facts:

It has so happened that, although every Southern President (four in number) and the only Western one (through his two terms) has received the warm support of the Northern Democracy, yet no Northern President has ever yet received the support of the South and West. Hitherto this peculiar, and one-sided result, has left no sting,—created no heart-burnings,—in the bosom of Northern Democracy, because it was the result, not of sectional bigotry, but of facts, and principles. The administrations of the two Northern Presidents were alike offensive to republicans of all quarters, and were put down by the joint voices of a united Democracy.

But suppose this state of things now to be changed, and a Democratic candidate to be presented from the North; ought that candidate to be opposed by the Democracy of the South and West? Suppose that candidate to be one coming as near to the Jeffersonian standard (to say more might seem invidious; to say that much is enough for the argument,) suppose such a candidate to be presented; ought the Democracy of the South and West, to reject him? Could they do it, without showing a disposition to monopolize the Presidential office? and to go on for an indefinite succession, after having already possessed the office for forty years, out of forty-eight! What would be the effect of such a stand, taken by the South and West, on the harmony of the Democratic party? Certainly to destroy it! What would be its effects on the harmony of the States? Certainly to array them against each other! What would be its effect on the formation of parties? Certainly to change it from the ground of principle, to the ground of Territory! to substitute a geographical basis, for the political basis, on which parties now rest! Could these things be desirable to any friend of popular government; to any considerate, and reflecting man in the South, or West? On the contrary, should not the Democracy of the South and West, rejoice at an opportunity to show themselves superior to sectional bigotry, devoted to principle, intent upon the general harmony, inaccessible to intrigue, or to weakness; and ready to support the cause of Democracy, whether the representative of the cause comes from this, or that side, of a river, or a mountain?—A Southern and a Western man myself, this is the state of my own feelings, and I rejoice to see that your convention has acted upon them. And if, what I have here written (and which I could not have written if I had accepted the most honorable and gratifying nomination of your convention) if this letter, too,

long for the occasion, but too short for my feelings! if it shall contribute to prevent the disruption of the republican party, and the consequent loss of all the advantages recovered for the constitution and the People, under the administration of President Jackson, then shall I feel the consolation of having done a better service to the Republic by refusing to take, than I can ever do, by taking, office.

Hoping, then, my dear sir, that the nomination of your Convention may have its full effect in favor of Mr. Van Buren, and that it may be entirely forgotten, so far as it regards myself, except in the grateful recollections of my own bosom,

I remain, most truly and sincerely yours.

THOMAS H. BENTON.

Major General Davis,
Manchester, Mississippi.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

A writer in that journal of mendacity, the National Intelligencer, who professes to be "opposed to seeing any part of New England, or the people of New England, disposed of to the British King," requests the Ayes and Noes on the question of laying Mr. Lincoln's resolution on the table to be published. Putting in that resolution, as did the late Governor of Massachusetts, for no other than a factious purpose, and without consulting any member of the Maine delegation in the House, not even his sole political friend, who was afterwards willing to play him second fiddle—it was natural that many friends of the Administration should vote to lay it on the table.

But the insinuation of the worthy successor of John Holmes, that because some friends of the administration voted to lay that resolution on the table, they were likewise disposed to sell or bargain away any part of the people or territory of the country, is worthy of the source from which it emanated; and that is from the men and the party in Massachusetts who quietly suffered the same British King to take and keep possession of a large portion of the same territory of Maine, during the late war, while her State authorities were busy in plotting a severance of the Union, and a separate peace of the five New England States with Great Britain.

It comes with a bad grace from the old Federal party of New England, or their organ at Washington, to lay to the charge of the present Administration, the intention of selling any portion of its citizens to a foreign power. When has Andrew Jackson manifested any intention to do injustice to the country by submitting to any unjust pretension of any foreign government? It was not Andrew Jackson, but it was the Administration which preceded him, in the person of Massachusetts' favorite for President, and Henry Clay as negotiator, who put the territory and people of Maine in jeopardy in the choice and selection of an umpire to decide on the question of boundary, who was personally and politically bound to make precisely such a decision as the British King asked, or wished him to make. And had not this umpire advised to the decision of a question altogether foreign from that submitted to him, the good faith of the nation might, in all probability, have been pledged to carry his advice into effect; it was a most fortunate escape for the good people of the State of Maine, that the umpire designated the *bed of a river as a point in the highlands*, dividing the waters of the river St. Lawrence from those which flow into the Atlantic ocean. His advice was, *prima facie*, null and void, for it decided no question that had been submitted; and the American Government escaped the dilemma in which Messrs. Adams and Clay's choice of umpire had placed it, solely on this ground.

Little does it become the men opposed to the Administration, the men in Congress from Massachusetts, to reproach Andrew Jackson with the intention of selling any portion of our territory or our people to a foreign government. The ill-judged measures of his predecessors in office may have placed, at one time, the territory of Maine in jeopardy: that time, we trust, has passed. The basis of the treaty of 1783, as the boundary between the State of Maine and the British dominions, will satisfy the people of Maine. That basis was secured by the treaty of Ghent, and we have good reason to believe will not be yielded by the present Administration. It is quite enough that the commissioner and favorite of the late Administration, Mr. JOHN HOLMES, suffered himself to be circumvented by the British commissioner, and gave up one or more valuable islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy to the British King. The present Administration will appoint no commissioner, or consent to the choice of no new umpire, who is disposed to give up any territory that rightfully belongs to any State of this Union. The basis of the treaty of 1783 will be rigidly adhered to by this Government, as fixing the north eastern boundary of the State of Maine. The factious opposition in Massachusetts and Maine need not anticipate that this Administration will with impunity yield any right to, or suffer any wrong to be done by, Great Britain, on this question of boundary.—*Globe*.

From the London Morning Herald, Dec. 8.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—I wrote you in the postscript of my letter of Thursday last, that notwithstanding the earnest desire of his Majesty King William the Fourth, the pressing request of the Duke of Wellington, and the entreaties of his own Sovereign, Prince Talleyrand remained fixed in his determination not to resume his diplomatic functions at the Court of London. The reason given to me for this obstinacy, the unbending rigorous adherence to his resolution is the complicated character which the relations of the two countries have assumed, and which forbid even that wily diplomatist, the Prince of Benevento, to hope to overcome the difficulties with which he should find himself beset, were he to return to the post he has abandoned. It is not that the Prince has any objection to meet whatever Ministry it may please your Sovereign to call to his aid. He commenced his career while the Wellington Administration was in power, in England, and we know that it was with that Administration that Prince Talleyrand laid the foundation of the amicable relations that have since subsisted between the two countries. His repugnance does not, therefore, result from any dislike to renew his official intercourse with a Tory Government; for I can aver that his objection to return to England, in the character of Ambassador of France, is sweeping and general, and, that were a Whig, or even a Radical Cabinet ruling there, Prince Talleyrand would equally refuse to return to his embassy. He is said to be impressed with a sense of an approaching storm; one that will be of a nature so violent, as to defy his efforts to keep the vessel afloat—for on the maintenance of her present connection with Great Britain does he deem that the existence of France in her actual form depends—and this impression it is which deters Prince Talleyrand from again committing himself on the ocean of politics.

The combat between the Ministers and their opponents in the Chamber of Deputies commenced yesterday as had been fixed. You will read the detail with interest, for it is the most important affair that has during many years occupied that or any other deliberative assembly. The reason given by M. Passy for retiring from the Ministry, after only three days possession of his portfolio, is deserving of particular attention. It will be read with regret by all friends of order and rational liberty, for it removes any doubt that could have remained respecting the king's determination to throw overboard that article of the charter, which, in declaring the responsibility of Ministers, implies that they shall be independent of, and uncontrolled by the King. To talk of this being a constitutional government has, during the last two years and three quarters, appeared to me a farce. It cannot now be regarded otherwise than as a despotism, by the fondest stickler for "the constitutional throne of July." The chances of success as far as the debate has yet gone, remain balanced, inclining still, notwithstanding the assertions of the *Tiers parti* to the contrary, to Ministers. It is true that M. Thiers was not himself yesterday; that the tone with which he on all previous occasions, since his entry into office, addressed the Chamber, was abandoned, that he spoke with a view to conciliate rather than with the confidence or arrogance of a man who had a majority in his pocket. Still so strongly do I rely upon French venality that I look to the result as a victory to the *Doctrinaires*. Should it turn out that I am right, the continuance of the good understanding that subsists between France and England may be looked for, with perhaps a little modification. On the other hand, should their enemies prevail it will almost of necessity lead to the accession of the *movement* party to the Government (and its suite) a but too probable rupture of the relations of France with the crowned heads of Europe. This latter consequence is however, only remotely indicated on the horizon; but it would be, although remote, an inevitable one of the arrival of the Republicans to power, and that they would, and speedily, supersede the *Tiers parti*, there is no man who will not admit. For all this the King and his system are accountable. He would rule as he has done, and may have in consequence compromised his own throne and the peace of Europe. Am I not right, therefore, in looking upon the struggle now going on in the Chambers as of vital importance, not merely to France, but to all Europe.

I will not willingly play the alarmist, but cannot help describing the dilemma in which the King has placed himself, France, and probably, Europe. His system, which he has always sworn to maintain, will, sooner or later, produce a revolution, that is, if he pursue it. If the *Doctrinaires* remain in power they will do all he may require of them, and so accustom him to absolute sway as to commit him eventually with all classes of the community, except these living on his smiles. A violent termination of such a sway would, and will, be its natural result, and anarchy its but too probably succeeding consequence. It is true that the system may be put an end to constitutionally and quietly by a vote of the Chambers, which would remove the *Doctrinaires* from the Government; but even that, as I have already shown, would be almost sure to lead, although, perhaps, not immediately, to the transfer of the governing power to the Republicans. Such is the dilem-

ma to which I have referred, and from which, it strikes me, there is but one mode of escape—namely, for the King to alter his system voluntarily, which he may do, should the approaching division in the Chambers not extort it from him. If he omit such an opportunity for retracing his steps he is a lost man—France may again undergo a revolution, and Europe once more be plunged into a general war.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Attached to the supplemental report of the Secretary of the Treasury are several tables containing information of no little interest. Among the rest is one giving a statement of the whole appropriations for the year 1834, of the expenditures from them, and of the collections during that year in the different States and territories; from which it appears that the whole expenditures of appropriations for 1834, was \$21,293,200, and the whole collections in that year \$20,624,717. In the eastern states the expenditures were \$28,903 less than the collections; in the middle states the expenditures were \$1,127,297 less than the collections; in the South and south-western states the expenditures were \$957,218 more than the collections, and in the Western States the expenditures were \$867,470 than the collections.

Another table gives the amount of discounts on domestic bills of exchange by the United States Bank, in different places during the three last years, from which it appears that they were in the North and Middle States, September 1832, \$5,079,653, September 1833, \$8,945,171 34, September 1834, \$6,146,968 85; in the Southern States, September 1832, \$8,346,389 52, September 1833, \$5,702,488 78, September 1834, \$3,465,420 19; and in the West September 1832, \$5,557,433 04, September 1833, \$4,739,414 32, September 1834, \$3,583,783 06. The most striking differences are in Boston and New Orleans. In Boston they were in 1832, \$1,031,290 15, in 1833, \$3,975,569 30, and in 1834, \$1,753,334 58, and in New Orleans they were in 1832, \$6,014,243 80, in 1833, \$4,278,375 44, and in 1834, \$1,595,151 16.

Another table gives a statement of the amount of the different kinds of circulating currency, and the amount of the population in our country in different years from 1775 to 1834, and similar statements with regard to England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, and France, at different times, &c.; it appears that in 1775, with a population of two and half millions, we had in bills of credit five millions, and in silver and gold four to nine and a half millions; in 1790, with a population of four millions, we had, in private and State Bank notes, one million, in National and United States Bank notes, two millions, and gold and silver seven to sixteen millions; in 1820, with a population of nine millions, we had, in private and State Bank notes, thirty-nine and a half millions, National and United States Bank notes, four and a half millions, and specie in Banks, nineteen and a quarter millions; and in 1830, with a population of thirteen millions, we had, in private and State Bank and United States Bank notes, seventy-seven millions, and eight millions in specie, besides fifteen millions in the Banks; and in 1834, with a population of fourteen millions, we had, in private and State Bank notes, fifty-seven to sixty-eight millions, National and United States Bank notes, sixteen millions, and four millions in gold and sixteen millions in silver, besides thirty-five millions in the Banks.

In 1799, England, with a population of nine millions, had in paper a hundred and fifteen and a half millions, and ninety-six millions in specie; in 1833, she had a hundred and forty-four millions in paper, and a hundred and five and a half millions in gold and thirty-eight and a half millions in silver; in 1834, she had a hundred and twenty-two and a half millions in paper, and a hundred and fifty-eight and a half millions in specie.

France had, in 1834, thirty millions in paper, and five hundred and twenty-seven millions in specie.—*Balt. Republican*.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The members of the late Faculty of the College of South Carolina, were recently requested by the Board of Trustees, to resign. They complied—and a new organization has commenced, in order, as Gov. McDuffie says, to raise the institution from "the deplorable state of decay and disrepute into which it has fallen." The following appointments have been made:

Mr. DEW, of William and Mary College, Va. to be Professor of Political Economy and History.

Mr. COWSWELL, of Massachusetts, Professor of Greek and Roman Literature.

Mr. DAVIS, of the West Point Academy, Professor of Mathematics, Mechanical Philosophy, and Astronomy.

Prof. NORR, re-elected Professor of Logic and Belles Lettres. The other appointments are yet to be filled.

The Legislature adjourned on Wednesday night, the 17th inst. The bill "to define and punish treason," was lost by a vote of 78 to 34; and the bill to revise and amend the judiciary system, was given the go-by for the present.—*S. Banner*